

HEAVY SWINDLE

IN PARIS.

By the Boston System of Mrs. Howe
a Banker Gets Away with
Twenty Million Francs.

HOW THE RUSSIANS TREAT JEWS.

A Lurid Tale of Terror by the St.
Petersburg Correspondent of
the London Telegraph.

ITALY'S NEW PREMIER.

The Powers Trying to Settle
down to Changed For-
eign Relations.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 10, 1891.—A decided sensation has been caused in financial circles here by the disappearance of a well known banker, who is known to have left debts to the amount of 20,000,000 francs behind him and who may have committed suicide. The banker's name is M. Victor Macé, and his financial establishment, a private bank, was located in the Rue Cadet. M. Macé, who seemed to have been well known in the world of finance previous to opening the bank in the Rue Cadet some five years ago, began business there by offering to pay high interest for deposits, this interest in many cases averaging ten per cent. monthly, or 120 per cent. a year. He sent out piles upon piles of circulars in Paris and throughout the provinces, and fitted up his office in a neat but very elegant style. Everything about the establishment seemed to breathe an air of wealth and refinement, luxury and solidity. In addition M. Macé was a gentleman of the most pleasant address, a perfect conversationalist, and a good judge of men and women. His plausible offers, strict punctuality in fulfilling all business engagements and the prompt manner in which he paid the high interest promised on all deposits gradually drew to the Macé Bank a numerous clientele. In fact, such was the success which eventually attended the efforts of the enterprising financier that at the time of his disappearance from this city it was estimated that he had the names of fully twenty thousand depositors on his books.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

For some time past, however, rumors in regard to M. Macé have been circulating in many directions. Not that this was anything new, for several of his clients who had consulted well known bankers as to M. Macé's ability to continue paying the high interest on deposits for any great length of time received far from encouraging replies. In some instances these adverse criticisms were repeated to M. Macé, but he would shrug his shoulders, smile in a pitying, forgiving kind of manner and gently intimate that the derogatory remarks were simply caused by business jealousy. And, again today, this seemed to be the general opinion of his trusting clients. M. Macé explained his ability to pay the unusually high rate of interest by saying that he had secret means of obtaining ready "tips" as to what was going on in the financial world as especially as to future events. This, he intimated, enabled him to take advantage of many unwise transactions and make large profits.

EXPLOSION AT LAST.

On Friday morning M. Macé's clients, alarmed by the rumors, called at his banking house in the Rue Cadet and were put off by the clerks with usual stereotyped excuses. On Saturday, however, deluded depositors were not to be beaten. They literally besieged the bank in large numbers, and were reinforced by crowds of people who were attracted to the spot in the hope of something exciting. A strong force of police was for, and, by vigorous measures, the officers at the bank from being wrecked by the then throned madmen depositors. Finally these today produced a letter from M. Macé, whereabouts seem to be unknown, to even his intimate friends. In this letter M. Macé announced that he intends to commit suicide, and says he has left his creditors all the money that is due to him, 1,000,000, deposited in the Créditfoncier. A hasty examination of M. Macé's accounts shows that he owes at least 20,000,000, it deluded people who have been trusting to his rate of interest. Few people believe that Macé ever had any intention of committing suicide.

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ROBERTAY HAMILTON'S WATCH.

IT IS COMPLETELY IDENTIFIED AT PAU BY HIS

WIFE, MRS. GREEN.

[BY THE HERALD TO THE HERALD.]

The Heratopu edition publishes to-day the following:

PAU, Feb. 1891.—Mr. Green, having seen and highly inspected the watch found on the bodged to be that of Robertay Hamilton, files it as Mr. Hamilton's watch.

THEWS IN RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN OF THE CUBEL CAR BY THE

LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

[BY THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 1891.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, on this city telegraphs frofessors important facts in connection with the possible result of the return by the czar, but comment, or the Guldahl memorial for of the unfortunate, suffering Hebrwahan.

The credit wires:—"British sympathy has been the Jews' hard lot, which was already so bad that it seemed impossible for it to worsen. Yet the provincial Governor, hounded by the severity of the laws, the statutes were inapplicable the Jews have issued circulars and the Jews have been bitterly repelled by the Jews' meaning but inapplicable and which has been instead of soothing the Russian Jews. The Jews' severities practiced against the Jews of defending men, women and children in the Jewish world. Russia's reply to the Jews' respectful petition consists of secret orders ordering her officials to rigorously administer the anti-Semitic laws, and to supply the deficiency by their own decisions, harmonious with the government's intolerant spirit. The Jews, after the rebellion of 1848 were less cruelly and less inhumanly treated than the Jews after the Russian revolution.

HOW RUSSIAN CONSPIRACIES ARE TREATED.

General Gurko, Governor of Warsaw, has issued circulars regulating how Jewish recruits are to be treated for medical inspection. The Jews, through the wretched lives they are forced to live, are physically degenerate, and become a most striking embodiment of human life containing in spite of gradual decay of the vital functions. The majority of the Jewish recruits are found to be unfit for service. In the event of Christians being found unfit to perform the duties of a soldier they are sent home, and are finally released from military service. The Jewish recruits, on the other hand, are worked to death. They are sent home, and are subject during

a period of three years to be recalled at any moment on the suspicion of malingering. The recruit, consequently, returns to his home, hundreds of miles away, resumes his occupation, and a month later is suddenly ordered to reappear for medical examination. This process is repeated at intervals of a few months during three years.

General Gurko considers this method to be insufficient, as it leaves the Jewish conscript the option of transporting himself, on foot or otherwise, to the town where the medical committee sits and gives him a dangerous liberty and opportunity to simulate illness. The result is that henceforth the police are ordered to convey the Jews on foot to the town where the medical committee sits. The police are to arrest and imprison recruits still the convict gang arrives, with which they are to proceed to the next prison, in company with murderers and the dregs of society, until they reach their destination. Young men beginning life are subject to a repetition of this process during three years, until the youth wishes himself a soldier, serf or galley slave to save himself from the society of murderers and thieves, who, while the Jewish recruits are in their gang, have the power of life or death over them—can blackmail them, whip them, maim them, even kill them with impunity. The victims are frequently in delicate health, and include consumptive patients, who, the Russian doctors declare, are unable to bear the hardships of military service.

MOSCOW IN DEBT TO THE JEWS.

A strange anomaly is Prince Dolgoroukoff, Governor of Moscow, the czar's intimate confidential friend, whose conduct is in flat contradiction with the anti-Jewish current, the explanation whereof is very sad. Prince Dolgoroukoff has always repudiated the czar with pomp and pageantry, giving brilliant balls and dinners requiring enormous expense. Moscow has always treated the Jews better than any other place in Russia. To them Prince Dolgoroukoff turned for monetary succor, and the Jews embodied their gratitude in rubles. Free gifts were succeeded by loans, and it has now transpired that the vicegerent court of Moscow is overwhelmed with debt to wealthy Jews.

Instead of exercising severity Prince Dolgoroukoff allowed the Jews to conduct a bath near the Cathedral. The czar's indignation at this was boundless. Englishmen are prone to believe that the czar does not know the enormities perpetrated in his name. The truth is that the czar knows enough to convince him that the Jews are more cruelly treated than horses, kine or swine, which are cared for as the gifts of God.

A number of eminent Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public and to journalists asking them to remember that the Jews were human beings. The government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Thereupon people exclaimed that if the czar knew it he would rescind the order. A personal friend of the czar recently laid the document before him, with an humble letter from the authors asking for permission to publish it. The czar read both papers and then flung them away. This old story seems to have worked very well until the latter part of last week.

ITALY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

FRANCE IS AFRAID OF A CONTINUANCE OF THE

CRISIS POLICY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Premier, has issued a circular addressed to the Italian Ministers abroad, stating that the programme of the Cabinet is pacific and conservative, which will guarantee security to Italy and quiet to Europe. The Cabinet, he adds, will seek to strengthen Italy's friendly foreign relations.

PARIS, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Journal des Debats to-day says that all France asks of the Marquis di Rudini is to allow France to live with Italy as France lives with Austria.

The Solel is of the opinion that the change of Ministry does not release Italy from the false political system adopted under her ruler's constraint. The Voltaire states that so long as Signor Crispi's policy survives France cannot revert to a policy of generosity and confidence.

The new cabinet will withdraw from the Chamber of Deputies all of the financial bills presented by Signor Crispi.

The building of the Finance Ministry, a gigantic edifice put up in 1870, threatens to collapse, being faulty in construction. It will cost \$2,000,000 to make the necessary repairs.

A SWISS TREATY OFF.

GENEVA, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Swiss government has notified the government of Italy that it proposes to terminate the treaty of commerce existing between the two countries.

BRITISH POLITICS.

CURRENCY AND THE MCKINLEY BILL—THE IRISH

SITUATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, in reply to questions on the subject, intimated that he would not promote the passage of a Gold Coinage bill until he saw his way clear to proceed with other measures dealing with the currency.

Later on, replying to a question as to the effects of the McKinley bill upon British trade, Mr. Goschen said that the government had no intention to start a policy of retaliation against the United States protective tariff, especially as it was hoped that the Americans themselves would perceive the mistake they had made in adopting the McKinley tariff.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10, 1891.—William Redmond, speaking at a League meeting to-day, said they had been told that only him were on their side. He would rather have the honest killmen on their side than many of the Irishmen now in Parliament. Some of Mr. Parnell's opponents wanted to spit upon the memory of the men of 1847. Was the action for independence movement involving that every one would be forgotten excepting Sir William Vernon Harcourt and the English liberals? If it would be one from which men of spirit like Emmet and Fitzgerald would have shrunk. Allusions made by other speakers to the effect that Mr. Parnell would maintain his position were loudly applauded.

The Freeman's Journal to-day says that Mr. Parnell and Mr. William O'Brien have been in communication with each other for the past two days. Mr. Thomas P. Gill, M. P., the Journal adds, returned to London yesterday evening, and was in conference with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton in London.

The Irish Times in its issue of to-day says that the difference of opinion existing between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell is so great as to be beyond even the chance of compromise or adjustment.

The Dublin Express announces that Sir William Vernon Harcourt has advised Mr. Justin McCarthy not to hold any further communication, direct or indirect, with Mr. Parnell.

At Trinity College to-day the degree of LL. D. was conferred by the college upon Chief Secretary Balfour. Mr. Balfour was accorded a splendid reception by the students, who cheered him enthusiastically as he passed through the streets.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, member of Parliament for Athlone and son of the leader of the anti-Parnell faction of the Irish party, announces that he will not seek a re-election, as he is absorbed in literary pursuits.

In spite of the hitch in the negotiations between the opposing sections of the Irish party the meeting called by Mr. McCarthy for Thursday next will be held at the time and place specified.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS.

STRIKES IN LONDON AND CARDIFF AND ONE

PROMISED AT LYONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891.—The situation in and about the Albert Dock, owing to the strike of dock laborers, is becoming critical. Open acts of violence are only prevented by the presence about the docks of a large force of police. Work upon the cargoes of the steamships Sorrento and Lydian

Monarch has been completely brought to a standstill by the efforts of the union dock laborers and stevedores, who are charged with having broken their agreements with the companies.

THE CARDIFF STRIKE.

CARDIFF, Feb. 10, 1891.—The strike of dock laborers at this port becomes more bitter every day. Free labor is plentiful. The strike committee has called out all of the union seamen and firemen.

GLASSWORKERS GOING OUT.

LYONS, Feb. 10, 1891.—An extensive strike of glassworkers in this city and neighborhood is impending. The men are dissatisfied with the wages they have been earning and demand an increase.

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IRISH PARTY TROUBLES.

RENEWED DOUBTS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF A

RECONCILIATION OF THE FACTIONS.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following dated London, Feb. 11, 1891:—

Communications are still going on between the two sections of the Irish party, and Mr. Gill has left for Boulogne. The hope of a peaceable arrangement is now very feeble among both sections of the party and members of the McCarthy section complain that Parnell is constantly altering and raising his conditions. Two points on which Parnell takes exception to the character of the assurances given by the liberal leaders are, it is said, the land question and the imperial veto. It is now generally believed that the negotiations will end in failure, and that the rupture in the Irish party will continue during the remainder of this Parliament.

It is intended to hold a meeting of the McCarthy section to-morrow. Mr. McCarthy will then make a statement on the position of affairs and give a history of the negotiations on which he and his colleagues have been engaged. It will be for the meeting to decide whether any further efforts are to be made to effect a reunion of the party, but a number of McCarthy's followers are in favor of at once breaking off negotiations with Parnell.

It is stated that even in case Parnell should resign the leadership of the Irish party for the present Parliament he will consider himself free to prosecute his campaign in Ireland and to act independently on Irish questions in the House of Commons. After the general election he would claim the right to be re-nominated as chairman of the party.

IRISH RELIEF.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1891.—The appeal of Cardinal Gibbons for funds to relieve distress in the famine stricken districts of Ireland has brought to him \$5,000, and all the churches are not yet heard from.

RETURNING BORROWED GOLD.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891.—The Bank of England has returned to the Bank of France the first installment—£1,000,000 in French gold—of the £3,000,000 borrowed from that institution during the recent financial crisis in England. The gold is being returned as received. There has been no necessity for unpacking.

PICNIC ON A STEAMSHIP.

THE AUGUSTA VICTORIA'S EXCURSION PARTY

REACHES JERUSALEM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

JAFFA, Palestine, Feb. 10, 1891.—The steamer Augusta Victoria, Captain Albers, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, arrived here to-day. The weather proving fine, the 235 passengers landed at once and proceeded to Jerusalem. A band of twenty musicians, under the leadership of Herr Ascher, conductor of operas at the Concordia Theatre, Hamburg, is on board the steamer. A newspaper, whose staff comprises two editors, is daily published on board. The doings of the excursionists are daily chronicled, and the publication affords much amusement. The work of setting the type and printing is all done on the ship.

EATEN BY WOLVES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

VIENNA, Feb. 10, 1891.—Horrible reports of depredations by wolves have been received from Szendr, Hungary. On Baron Wodars's estate alone twenty persons have been devoured by the ravenous beasts. The government authorities are organizing a party of hunters which will undertake the extermination of the wolves.

LATER FROM CHILI.

THE INSURGENT FLEET IS DEFEATED BY THREE

MEN-OF-WAR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 10, 1891.—A despatch received here from Montevideo, the capital of the Republic of Uruguay, says that three Chilean men-of-war, which have succeeded from the insurgent fleet, have arrived at that port.

Free Extracts from

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD,"

by

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,

will be

published in the HERALD

NEXT SUNDAY,

by arrangement with

FUNK & WAGNALL.

THEY FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES.

THREE HUNDRED MEN QUIT THE AVOXDALE

MINE BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE IT UNSAFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMERSHIRE, Pa., Feb. 10, 1891.—The miners in slope No. 2 of the Avoxdale mine, near Plymouth, to the number of three hundred, warned by the disaster at Jansenville and West Nanticoke, laid down their tools this morning and came out of the mine. They sent a delegation to the mine foreman and notified him that they declined to work until a thorough and accurate survey of the workings had been made and they were assured that they were safe. Some two years ago an extensive cave in occurred in some abandoned portions of the mine. The surface over these abandoned workings was composed of quicksand filled with water, and it is a well known fact that since the cave in these old workings are filled with water.

The workings of slope No. 2 extend in the direction of these old workings, and the men believe that they are now in close proximity to a large volume of water, which, if it should break through, would drown many, if not all, working in that part of the mine. The foreman said that going by his maps he believed that the old workings and the nearest point now reached from slope No. 2.

The men declined to return to work, however, and so the matter rests until the officials of the company take action.

PROFESSORS DISCUSS SINGLE TAX.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10, 1891.—An organization known as the Prospect Progressive Union has been formed in Cambridge, its membership including President Eliot and many others of the Harvard faculty, as well as some workpeople. The object of the union is to discuss the single tax. The present headquarters is in the Prospect House, on Main street, where to-night there was a discussion of the single tax.

RAISING TOTS OF "BOODLE"

FOR CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Manufacturers Giving Money to
Help the Tories in Their
Coming Battle.

"GRITS" WILL HAVE A BIG FUND, TOO.

It is Said That \$1,500,000 Has Been

Contributed for the Benefit

of the Liberals.

FOSTER CONTRADICTS BLAINE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 10, 1891.—What the liberals call a government raid on Canada's manufacturers came off here to-day in the meeting of the Merchants' Association. The manufacturers are becoming very much alarmed at the unrestricted reciprocity policy of the liberals, believing that if free trade between Canada and the United States is brought about the Canadian manufacturers will be run out of business by the competition from the other side.

The meeting was held, therefore, to devise means to combat the liberals. There were about twenty manufacturers and business men present, among them being Senator Drummond, A. F. Gault, Samuel Pinkey, David McCreary, A. Bauman, H. E. Allan, Robert White and E. K. Greene. Resolutions were adopted condemning unrestricted reciprocity and approving of the government policy of limited reciprocity and protection to Canadian manufactures. It is thought the manufacturers will subscribe a quarter of a million to the election funds. There are hints, too, that the Canadian Pacific and other railroad companies may be induced to contribute financially to the Tory party. With plenty of "boodle" the campaign will be made lively enough to suit the demands of the most exacting elector.

The "grits" are credited with having "scooped" into their campaign net about \$1,500,000 of American money and putting it into a dozen Gladstone or Ingallses. Sir John Macdonald and his friends are going in to win and so are Laurier and his supporters, and neither side enters a rap how the victory is gained.

Both parties are bucking on their armor for the fray, and printing presses are hard at work turning out campaign literature. This literature is good or bad, according to the spectacles—"grit" or Tory—through which it is read. Strange to say—there is a great deal of "grit" literature in the English language. Sir John Macdonald and his friends are going in to win and so are Laurier and his supporters, and neither side enters a rap how the victory is gained.

Proteus and his crew made their tenth annual appearance in a brilliant pageant to-night, consisting of a series of floats, entitled "Tales of the Genii." The floats were: 1, title car, "Tales of the Genii"; 2, Proteus; 3, The Iman of Terki; 4, The Good Genii; 5, The Merchant of Baghdad; 6, The Enchanted Barge; 7, The Hall of Shalaz; 8, The Groves of Shalaz; 9, The Sultan of Shalaz; 10, The Atar of Fire; 11, The Carpet of Baghdad; 12, Omarum; 13, The Fair Wanderer; 14, The Marician and the Sultan; 15, The Faal Pavilion; 16, The Enchanter; 17, The Princess of Darkness; 18, The Evil Genii; 19, The Waters of Oblivion.

The pageant of the Mystic Krewe of Comus was of unsurpassed splendor, the subject being "Democracy." In line in the title car, bearing Lilith, the serpent woman. Then came 2, Comus, seated in the heart of a giant moray; 3, the serpent woman; 4, Proteus, garlanded and festooned with vines; 5, Wraiths of the Storm; 6, Witches of the Air; 7, Demon of Cold; 8, Demon of Darkness; 9, Demon of Temptation; 10, Harpe of Remorse; 11, Hobgoblins of Fear; 12, Vampires of War; 13, Kobolds of the Mountains; 14, Kobolds of the Mountains; 15, Kobolds of the Mountains; 16, Kobolds of the Mountains; 17, Kobolds of the Mountains; 18, Kobolds of the Mountains; 19, Kobolds of the Mountains; 20, Kobolds of the Mountains.

Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have a stiff fight before them, but they have a strong advantage at the start in that their friends are in possession of the lion's share of the money. Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. This is a power not to be despised, and no doubt accounts for Sir John's imperious calling Sir Richard to his assistance. All the Premier-Messrs. Mowat, of Ontario; Mowat, of Quebec; Fielding, of Nova Scotia, and Baird, of New Brunswick, are promised to do all in their power to outbid Sir John and put in Cartwright and Laurier. In Quebec Mercier and Chapin will be against each other in fighting the campaign in the Montreal district. Those who know the real situation are well aware that the fight will be waged without mercy on either side, and many reputations will suffer before the close of the battle.

MR. FOSTER SAYS MR. BLAINE PROPOSED THE

NEGOTIATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10, 1891.—George E. Foster, Minister of Finance, has made public a letter to his constituents, in which, after detailing the benefits which conservatism has conferred on Canada, he intimated that he was in favor of the reciprocity statement that no proposals whatever have been made by the United States for a reciprocity conference with Canada. He reiterates Sir John Macdonald's assertion that Mr. Blaine did make such a proposition to Canada. His letter says:—

"In its trade policy with the United States the government has always favored a fair and just measure of reciprocity, and has made repeated propositions looking in that direction. Until lately, however, the United States have made no favorable response. Now, however, in the course of diplomatic correspondence, the government of that country, through its Secretary of State, has intimated its willingness to enter into a conference upon this matter with the Dominion government, and has declared its readiness to convene the conference after March 1st."

"The government of Canada, therefore, stood in this position:—The Parliament was approaching the close of its legal term, and in a few months would have expired by legal limit. It was of the utmost importance that in undertaking a conference of so much importance the government should be able to do so with the least peradventure of doubt, that it was supported by the freest and strongest voices of the electorate. The opposition declared that the government did not represent the present wishes of the people, and that its policy was not in accordance with the people's will."

"It was, therefore, the plain duty of the government to appeal to the people—to give back to them the trust reposed in 1887, and ask from them a fresh verdict. This has been done, and we are now before the people to receive their verdict. It was Sir Richard Cartwright, in an address to the electorate here, referred to the speeches of the four Ministers in Toronto as indicating that the party which had entered into the treaty with the United States was in favor of reciprocity on grounds that would be acceptable to the United States."

"The question as to whether the liberals favored discrimination against Great Britain by admitting American manufactures free and taxing the manufactures of Great Britain, he said, 'Certainly we do.' And he intimated that it was more to the interest of Great Britain that Canada should place herself in a position to pay interest on the money she borrowed from the United States, than that her interest as a trader should be considered."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ACCUSED OF CHANGING FRONT ON RECIPROCITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, Feb. 10, 1891.—The liberal leaders and their newspaper organs are accusing Sir John Macdonald of changing front in his appeals to the people to return the Tory party to power. They point out the fact that he is the chief adviser of the Governor General, whose despatch to Lord Knutsford outlined a plan of negotiation with the United States for the practical restoration of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and assert that such a programme would not have been adopted had not Sir John consented to it. He advised the dissolution of parliament on the ground that the reciprocity proposals should be passed upon by the people.

Sir John has not a word to say about reciprocity in the appeal issued to voters, in which he accuses the opposition of plotting to overthrow the monarchy. The Globe, liberal organ, in discussing the matter, says "it is useless for Sir John to try to veil the real question before the country by boasting that he has not changed front." The Mail, independent, declares that he "dimplly undertakes to place the onus on the defensive, in which operation, in view of the treason cry, he is only partially successful."

Professor Goldwin Smith says Sir John's labors are proof positive that improved trade relations with Americans are not the object of his policy and that it is vain to expect them at his hands.

These views of Sir John's change from the attitude on the question of reciprocity which he occupied when the Governor General was elected and dissolved Parliament and announced the policy of the government to be negotiations for the restoration of the treaty of 1854, are confirmed by the editorial utterances of the World (Tory organ), which recognizes Sir John's record as a statesman and leader. It says:—"History affords no precedent that Canada has ever been a portion of a nation of commercial dependency to the United States, not with the men, the territory and every essential of an independent state in peacefully accepting annexation."

RECALLING THE TIME WHEN THE UNION JACK WAS HAILED DOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 10, 1891.—In 1847 the flag over the annexation of Canada to the United States was threatened out. W. Robinson, ex-member of Parliament, relates that in a conservative provincial convention here annexation was introduced and the Union Jack taken off the city building and the Stars and Stripes substituted. They floated for twelve hours. View of this he sees no dishonor in liberals advocating reciprocity.

MR. BLAINE SAID TO BE PURSUING A POLICY

LONG AGO DETERMINED UPON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1891.—The Chronicle this morning declares that the American government desires commercial and ultimately political union with Canada.

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